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SPIDER MITES.

Many shade and ornamental trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, bear pale specked or unhealthy appearing foliage. Often on close examination the leaves or needles will be found somewhat webbed and show under a lens many exceedingly minute reddish, greenish, or yellowish spiderlike animals, or quantities of very small, whitish, shed skins. Such signs indicate infestation by spider mites. These microscopic animals feed by sucking leaf tissue and are often responsible for the poor appearance of trees and shrubs.

Plants infested by spider mites may be treated in a number of ways. The following spray solutions are usually efficacious in controlling the mites, if applied three or four times with an interval of about a week or 10 days between treatments.

Nicotine Sulphate.

Nicotine sulphate . . .	1/2 ounce
Fish-oil soap	1/4 pound
Water	2 gallons

The soap is to be dissolved in the water and the nicotine sulphate is to be added just before or when the material is placed in the spray tank for spraying.

Flour Paste.

Cook one-fourth pound of flour in 1 quart of water until it becomes a uniform paste, then pour the paste into 2 to 3 gallons of water and apply as a spray.

Frequent dusting of infested plants with finely powdered sulphur is also efficacious. So also are frequent washings of infested plants with stiff streams of water applied from a number of angles, although the washing should not be done during the period in which any of the other spraying or dusting methods are being used.

It is also important to clean up infested areas, disposing of all litter, rubbish, and unnecessary plants in the infested area.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON,
Specialist in Shade-Tree Insects.

Approved:
F. C. Craighead,
Entomologist in Charge of Forest Insect Investigations.